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KOISO ASSURES DIET OF ALL-OUT EFFORTS TO SURMOUNT CRISIS

Prime Minister Reaffirms His Confidence in Nation's Traditional Loyalty

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso on Friday reaffirmed his confidence in the Japanese nation's traditional loyalty and voiced his expectation that the people will offer hearty cooperation to the Government.

The Prime Minister's statement was made in reply to an interpellation made by Representative Kenzo Matsumura at the plenary session of the House of Representatives at 10 a.m. Friday.

Mr. Matsumura's interpellation concerned five problems requiring urgent deliberation and solution. Pointing out that the people are seriously concerned over the critical war situation and are becoming more ready than ever to devote their all to the cause of the country, the interpellator emphasized that the Administration should inform the public of actual conditions as much as possible so that the latter will be encouraged to still more vigorous patriotism and devotion.

Koiso Replies

In reply, the Prime Minister said that the determination to guard and maintain the prosperity of the Imperial Throne has been a traditional spirit of the Empire which has been nurtured since time immemorial.

"Needless to say," remarked Prime Minister Koiso, "the Government places high expectation in the people's loyalty. The Administration is resolved to see to it that public opinion is freely expressed so that the nation will offer full cooperation to the Government."

The second point in Mr. Matsumura's interpellation concerned with the necessity of solidifying the production front. Analyzing the factors which are hampering productivity expansion, he asked what plans the Prime Minister had in mind to combat these obstacles.

The Prime Minister asked the interpellator that he be satisfied with the assurance that the Supreme War Direction Council was being managed properly with prudent considerations. He further gave assurance that the Council's supreme principles will be carried into effect even at the lowest branch of the whole administrative machinery so that the objective will be achieved without fail. As regards the suggestion that a special organ be established under the Prime Minister with a view to unifying the various organizations for munitions production, the Prime Minister said that he would make prudent deliberations on the matter.

To Coordinate Operations

The Prime Minister further assured that the Administration was resolved to coordinate production programs with military operations and that such measures as the exchange of labor and materials between the various departments engaged in armament production have been carried on satisfactorily and considerable success has been achieved. He also said that proper measures have been taken in regard to the mobilization of materials and labor.

In regard to counter-measures for possible enemy air raids, the Prime Minister declared that the matter required serious deliberation and assured the House that necessary preparatory measures have already been taken for the damage that might be caused by such air attacks.

In response to the query regarding the Government's food policy, the Prime Minister said that the Administration will exercise sympathy for the sentiments of the rural population and take adequate measures for further increase in agricultural production. He declared that the increased production of foodstuffs in Manchoukuo not only will help solve Japan's food problem but also contribute to the development of that country. The Government is deeply interested in the augmentation of Manchoukuo's food supply and will offer unstinted assistance toward her development, he said.

Currency Question Studied

Referring to the currency policy, the Prime Minister revealed that the Government was obliged to rescrutinize the same question at the present moment. He solicited the collaboration between the official and civilian circles in establishing basic measures for readjusting the monetary machinery which the Administration was planning to undertake.

In conclusion, the Prime Minister laid stress on the critical nature of the current situation and voiced his determination to devote his all to solving various difficulties thereby to meet the gracious Imperial expectations.

Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the Lower House, then informed the House of the presentation of the House's reply to the gracious Imperial Rescript granted on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Diet on Thursday. He read the Imperial Rescript granted again on the presentation of the House's response, while the whole House stood in attention and bowed.

Representative Seijun Ando then mounted the rostrum and interpellated. His queries concerned four points, namely, the necessity of readjusting the relations between the war direction and administration, closer collaboration between the Army and Navy, Government policy on the press and speech and edocational policy.

In reply to Mr. Ando, the Prime Minister said:

"To turn the table in the war situation, Japan must gain the strategic initiative and this requires perless contact and collaboraton between the Army nd Navy. As I stated yesterday, the Government will forcefully push the policies decided upon by the Supreme War Direction Council in concert with the stern determination of the officers and men fighting on the foremost lines. The High Command, in its basic character, is independent of administration. The two are connected in their functions."

Declaring that pertinent diplomatic measures are necessary, the Prime Minister said that the execution of foreign policies, too, has its basis in the Supreme War Direction Council.

Harmony Reaffirmed

The Prime Minister reaffirmed that the Army and Navy are in perfect, solid unity and are collaborating closely. In regard to various concrete measures also, the two are exerting proper cooperative efforts, the Prime Minister said, adding that special exertions are being made to maintain and further solidify the cooperative relations between the two.

In reference to the press policy, the Prime Minister said he fully realized the necessity of invigorating journalistic ctivities to bolster the nation's morale, adding that the Administration regarded the boosting of public opinion as one of its important policies.

"It is necessary," said the Prime Minister, "to inform the public correctly of the situation both at home and abroad so that the entire nation, military, official and public, will be united in their efforts for the prosecution of the war. Activities aimed at disturbing the people's conviction in the nature of national polity and at disturbing national solidarity as well as espionage regarding military and diplomatic affairs will be rigorously suppressed and punished, the Prime Minister said, adding that, however, the Administration will exercise careful considerations regarding the expression of sound opinion of the people.

The Prime Minister said that the Government had no idea of closing down educational institutions because education constitutes the foundation of the Empire's prosperous future. He told the House that the mobilization of students was going on and that teachers and professors, too, were cooperating with their students in their assignments.

The House went into recess at 12:25 p.m.

There was no plenary session in the House of Peers on Friday. However, the Budgetary Committee met in session at 3 p.m. upon receipt of the Supplementary Extraordinary Military Expenditure bill from the Lower House and after hearing the Government's explanations on the

bill is expected to be submitted to bill, approved it unanimously. The the plenary session today.

Thai Defense Council Installed to Improve Liaison With Army

Domei

BANGKOK, September 7.—In order to effect closer connection between administration and military command, the National Defense Council has been installed in Thailand, replacing the Military Council which was discontinued with the abolition of the Highest Military Command when Plat Phahon Yothin became General Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Army. The Bill for the establishment of th National Defense Council was submitted to the Assembly of People's Representatives today and was unanimously approved. The National Defense Council is to be headed by the Prime Minister with the Defense Minister acting as Vice-Chairman. The Chief of the Army General Staff, and many other Army, Navy and Air officers are also included as members.

ISHIWATA EXPLAINS 4 BUDGETARY BILLS IN DETAIL TO SOLONS

Lower House Committee Told Goal of National Savings Must Be Increased

The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives met in plenary session at 1:36 p.m. on Friday and at once plunged into their work of examining the budgetary bills which were submitted by the Government on Thursday.

The bills, four in all, were a supplementary general budget, No. 1, for the 1944-5 fiscal year, a supplementary special budget, No. 1, for the 1944-5 fiscal year, a bill, No. 2, concerning the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury except those which are provided in the Budget, and a supplementary budget, No. 1, of the special war expenditure account. These bills were explained to the Committee in detail by Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata.

Then Eikichi Katsuda, Chairman of the Committee, announced that the body would go behind closed doors as requested by the Government, in order to talk over the special war budget and the general war situation.

The Committee room was cleared of the public at 1:55 p.m.

To Revise Saving Goal

In offering the budgetary bills to the Budget Committee, Finance Minister Ishiwata said that it would be necessary to revise upward the amount of money the people are required to save in the current fiscal year.

It was stated by observers that the amount of ¥36,000,000,000, which has been the goal in the national saving promotion movement in the current fiscal year, would have to be altered to bring about the contraction of the people's purchasing power necessary to counteract the effect of increased bond issues to find the money for the fresh war expenditure.

The Committee on the Stimulation of National Savings on September 13 is expected to make a report which will serve as the basis of the Government's decision on the fresh goal in the national saving promotion movement.

Most observers are of the opinion that the goal is likely to be increased by ¥5,000,000,000 to ¥41,000,000,000.

The tax revenue and national savings have been very satisfactory so far in the present fiscal year, far surpassing the results shown in the same period, last fiscal year, Finance Minister Ishiwata explained at the meeting.

The total taxation amount for the present fiscal year was considerably increased, but the tax revenue so far has been very satisfactory, due to the understanding and cooperation of the people, explained the Finance Minister. At the end of July, the total tax revenue reached ¥2,670,000,000, showing an increase of ¥879,000,000 compared with the amount collected in the same period, last year.

Bonds Absorbed

The total national bond issue, up to the present, for the present fiscal year was ¥9,412,000,000, and about 90 per cent of the issue has already been absorbed, the Finance Minister said. The actual national savings increase in the first quarter of the present fiscal year reached ¥10,527,000,000 or about 29 per cent of the total of ¥36,000,000,000 scheduled for the entire fiscal year. But with the supplementary military budgets submitted to the 85th Extraordinary Diet now in session, a greater national savings is necessary, the Finance Minister said and asked for further cooperation of the people.

Of the various budgetary bills referred to the plenary session of the Budget Committtee of the Lower House on Friday, the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, aggregates ¥629,000,000, which comprises ¥500,000,000 for ensuring the security of foodstuffs, and ¥129,000,000 for improving and expanding arable land to effect the third measures for the emergency increase of production.

It is stated that these expenses needed for securing foodstuffs will be allotted to the subsidy for rice to be produced this year and also for charcoal to be submitted this year.

Naval Officers and Men Awarded Posthumous Honors For Heroism

Many of the Commanders Rendered Distinguished Services at Pearl Harbor and in Battles Off Malai, Borneo and Surabaya

For outstanding services rendered in various theaters of the present war, a number of officers and men of the Navy were posthumously awarded various honors in the 22nd Greater East Asia War Posthumous Honors Award, the Navy Ministry announced under date of September 9.

Of the recipients of these rewards, 233 heroes including Captain Toyoji Hitomi received "Shukun Ko" or Special Distinction Honors, the announcement added.

The Navy Ministry's communique follows:

"An Imperial Order has been issued today commanding the conferment of honors to various Naval officers and men who were killed in the War of Greater East Asia. Those who benefit from the Imperial Benevolence are a part of those who were killed in action between December 1941 and February this year. Among them, 233 officers and men including Captain Toyoji Hitomi have been awarded Special Distinction Honors."

The late Captain Hitomi has been awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he participated in naval operations off Malai and Borneo as commander of a destroyer. In the course of these operations, the late Captain sank two enemy cruisers and a destroyer in the Battle off Batavia, a submarine in China waters and two merchantships in the Indian Ocean. Later he participated in the task of transportation in the southeastern area and rendered distinguished services. The Captain died a heroic death in the course of combats with a powerful enemy fleet in the South Pacific.

The late Captain Katsuji Watanabe, recipient of the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, was a commander of a submarine. He participated in the operations at Pearl Harbor at the outset of the war and was later detailed to reconnaissance duties and the disruption of the enemy's commissary lines in the Eastern Pacific and in which he distinguished himself. He met a heroic death in a combat with enemy warships in the South Seas.

The late Captain Watanabe, then Lieutenant-Commander, actually witnessed the instantaneous sinking of the enemy battleship Arizona when the First Special Attack Flotilla pierced into Pearl Harbor. At that time, his ship was caught in the submarine net but he endured all hardships while remaining under the surface for an amazing long time, thus manifesting his superb technique.

The late Commander Shuichi Otsuji, also a recipient of the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite, participated in the operations off Malai and the Dutch East Indies since the start of the war as chief torpedo officer of a cruiser. In the Naval Battle off Surabaya, he sank a large enemy cruiser and two destroyers. Later he was made the commander of a destroyer, assigned with the task of protecting convoys. He discharged his duties in an admirable manner in waters full of enemy undersea-craft. He was later made the commander of a large destroyer and while engaged in transport duties in the South Seas, met a gallant death after sinking a destroyer of a powerful enemy fleet.

The late Commander Hideo Sekine who was also awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite took part in the operations for the occupation of the Philippines, the East Indies and Borneo since the outbreak of the war. As chief gunnery officer of a destroyer, the late Commander sank one enemy destroyer and damaged another in the operation against Bali Island. He was later detailed to transport work for Guadalcanal Island of the Solomon Group and discharged his duties admirably in defiance of severe enemy air attacks. The late Commander was then shifted to a post on a large warship and was killed in action in Central Pacific waters.

The late Commander Teruyoshi Yamamoto who also was honored with the conferment of the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite was chief engineer of a submarine. He participated in the Hawaii operations at the outset of the war and subsequently in reconnaissance duty, pursuit of main enemy naval forces and the disruption of the enemy's shipping along the western coast of the United States, Hawaii and the Marshall Islands. Operating in South Pacific and Australián waters, he achieved brilliant war results including the damaging of an enemy battleship. Commander Yamamoto paid the supreme sacrifice in an encounter with enemy warships in Central Pacific waters.

Those who have been awarded the Special Distinction Honors include; Captains Toyoji Hitomi and Katsuji Watanabe, Commanders Hideo Sekine, Teruyoshi Yamamoto and Shuichi Otsuji, Lieutenant-Commanders Haruo Takahama, Ichiro Mukai and Joji Yamashita, and Lieutenants Mitsuyoshi Sakashita, Yoshikazu Noguchi, Takeyoshi Ono and Mitsuteru Hashimoto.

REICH PRESS HAILS KOISO DIET SPEECH

Prime Minister's Message Most Reassuring, States Wilhelmstrasse Spokesman

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—All German afternoon papers, today, gave prominent place to Japanese Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's speech, delivered before the Diet.

The interest of the German people in his statements is all the greater because both their country and Japan are facing similar war situations.

The Nachtausgabe under the headline, "Japan Fighting Sacred War of National Existence" played up the Tokyo dispatch reporting the substance of Prime Minister Koiso's address as well as the speeches of War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama and Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai also delivered before the Diet.

A spokesman of the German Foreign Office remarked to Domei today on Prime Minister Koiso's Diet speech, prefacing his statement with the comment that "Prime Minister Koiso's speech produced a most reassuring effect on the German people who are facing the decisive battle of the war."

The spokesman's remarks follow:

"Prime Minister Koiso's Diet speech is most reassuring for it reflects the state of affairs that prevails in Japan, where the 100,000,000 people of the country have roused themselves to action as one man.

"The Japanese people, similar to the Germans, are about to consummate a holy war for the existence of a race.

"Perfect unity in the Japanese nation at this period of supreme importance in its history is a condition for final victory.

"Above all, the emphasis which the Prime Minister placed on the importance of cooperation between Japan and Germany impressed the Germans most favorably.

"As to Japan's guarantee of independence for the East Indies, mentioned by the Japanese Prime Minister, it represents a logical development in the war aims of our ally whose battle cry is the liberation of the various races of Greater East Asia, and serves to demonstrate to the fullest possible extent the sincerity of the Japanese Government.

"To the German people, who, like the Japanese, are prosecuting a holy war for racial existence, Prime Minister Koiso's statement about the structure of general mobilization which is being perfected in Japan, and which when completed, will permit it to meet fully the needs of the decisive stage of the war situation represents a word of greatest encouragement.

Finns Reach Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

MOSCOW, September 7.—The Finnish delegation headed by Prime Minister Hackzell arrived in Moscow by air this afternoon. Members of the delegation consisted of General Oskar Enckell, brother of the Finnish Foreign Minister, and General Meinrichs, Chief of General Staff, reported the Swedish News Agency from Helsinki.

Malik Meets Shigemitsu

Soviet Ambassador Yakov Malik who returned here from Moscow on September 6, visited Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the latter's official residence at 4 p.m. Friday and conferred with him for more than an hour. Ambassador Malik has been back in his country on a furlough.

U.S. PLANS SMASHED BY JAPAN'S SUCCESS IN CHINA OPERATIONS

Attack Power of Enemy Planes Reduced, Nimitz Strategy Foiled, Says Matsumura

Significance of the Japanese operations on the China Continent lies in the fact that the bases of the American air force in China have been pushed farther into the interior and the plan of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific fleet, foiled, declared Major-General Shuitsu Matsumura, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, on Friday. Attending the foreign press conference of the Spokesman of the Board of Information, Major-General Matsumura pointed out that by pushing the American bases farther back the Japanese had whittled down the attack power of the China based enemy air force by 75 per cent.

There are three air base groups in China, the Major-General explained. The first in the Kiangsi-Fukien-Chekiang area, the second in the Yunnan-Kweiyang-Kiangsi area and the third in Szechwan. The Japanese southward advance from Changsha and Hengyang to Lingling means that the enemy air bases in southeastern China have been cut off from all overland communications with the other two groups, he said. The enemy bases on the west of the line binding Changsha, Hengyang and Lingling have been rendered useless.

Related to Pacific War

The Major-General said that this had close connections with the operations in the Pacific, pointing out that Nimitz had stated that the same amount of bombs as were dropped in the European theater of war could not be dropped on Japan due to various factors and that it would be best to use bases in southeastern China to attack Japan. "The Japanese operations have made the materialization of this plan impossible," he declared.

He added that the East Asiatic and European theaters of war were very different due to the great distances, lack of communication and transportation facilities and the location of industrial plants in East Asia. "As Clausewitz has said, the aspect of military operations differs according to the scene of battle," he stated.

He declared that as a result of the Japanese occupation of Changsha, Hengyang and Lingling, the three most important enemy air bases, the enemy had been forced to retreat farther toward the interior. As a result, he said, the B-29's had to operate from Chengtu, which is 2,700 kilometers from Kyushu. In this connection, he pointed out that the range and attack power of aircraft countered each other—that range and attack power operated in inverse ratio to one another

Although the enemy claims that the B-29 has a range of 8,000 kilometers and a bomb capacity of eight tons this does not mean that the plane can fly 8,000 kilometers with eight tons of bombs, the Major-General explained. He pointed out that the 8,000 kilometers was the range when the plane carried no bombs and that with a load of eight tons its range would be seriously cut down. Thus, he said, the fact that the B-29's are forced to operate from farther inland means that their attack power has been reduced to one-fourth of what they are claimed to have.

B-29's Proven Easy Mark

Although the enemy authorities had claimed that the B-29 could not be shot down, the fact that 23 were downed by the Japanese has shown their claim was wrong and it has surprised them, the Major-General said, adding that it seemed to be a matter of chagrin to them. He said that reports of B-29 raids were fast in coming because the 20th bomber command was directly under General Henry Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Force, in Washington, but that these reports were contradictory. As an example, he cited the enemy reports on the last raid. The first report said that four B-29's had been lost, the next report said that 12 were lost, while a Chungking report said that the losses were 16.

Asked if he thought B-29 bases were being prepared at Saipan, he answered in the affirmative. He added, however, that B-29 bases were difficult to construct, some 400,000 coolies having been used in the case of the bases in China. He also pointed out that Chester Davis, Chief of the Office of War Information, had declared a few days ago that the operations in the Marianas had entered a stage of construction and mopping-up. By construction, the Major-General said, Davis meant the construction of air bases, and the building of a port in Guam.

Chiang Forces Suffer 2,802,220 Casualties In 7 Years of Fighting

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, September 6.—The Chungking regime today announced that the casualties of the Chungking army since the outbreak of the China Affair up to the end of June this year aggregated 2,802,220, according to Chungking dispatches.

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—The personnel losses of the American army since the outset of the War of Greater East Asia up to August 21 this year reached 305,795, the U.S. War Department announced today, according to Washington dispatches reaching here.

Detailed figures follow:—Killed 57,677; Wounded 156,933; Missing 45,967; Prisoners 45,218; (Of the wounded 63,986 men have already resumed their military service).

JAPANESE REPULSE ATTACK ON YIOJIMA

Enemy Continue Futile Air Raids on Japanese Positions In South Pacific

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, September 8.—Japanese Forces on Yiojima Island counter-attacked a formation of 16 four-engined large enemy planes that came attacking our position on the afternoon of September 6. In the furious engagement, they set two enemy planes on fire and repulsed all the others.

On the same afternoon, 18 small enemy planes attacked Wotje Island in the Marshall Group but fled without achieving any result.

On the two consecutive days, September 6 and 7, an aggregate total of 400-odd enemy planes consisting of fighters and bombers, which are believed to have hopped-off from a task force, raided Palau Island. Japanese Units on the spot intercepted the enemy and drove them off after inflicting considerable damage on the attackers. On the same two days, the number of enemy planes that appeared over Yap Island aggregated more than 200.

8 Downed at Kavieng

Special to the Nippon Times

RABAUL, September 8.—Japanese Forces at Kavieng, on New Ireland Island, shot down or damaged eight out of about 10 enemy planes on the afternoon of September 6. The rest of the raiders fled in confusion.

Enemy Raids Futile

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, September 8.—A formation of about 50 large and small-size enemy planes attempted to attack Menado in the Celebes on Tuesday afternoon but were repelled by the Japanese Units there who shot down several of the raiders.

At Kau Bay on Halmahera Island, about 60 enemy fighters and bombers carried out an attack against our position on September 6. The Japanese shot down two of the raiders and repulsed the rest.

Divided into two groups, about 50 enemy fighters and bombers attacked the southern part of Mindanao Island on Wednesday afternoon but were immediately driven off by the Japanese Forces stationed there after losing one B-24 bomber. In addition, the Japanese succeeded in inflicting considerable damage on the raiders.

2 Downed at Davao

Domei

DAVAO, September 7.—When three large-sized enemy planes invaded the Davao area at 1 p.m. on September 5, the Japanese Navy Air Defense Corps forced one enemy plane to land in the waters southeast of Mindanao and caused another plane to plunge into the waters south of Samal Island by carrying out daring ramming tactics.

Blind Bombs Canton

Domei

CANTON, September 7.—American Air Units in China flew over the Canton area at about 1:30 a.m. today and blindly bombed the Hsikwan district. Over 100 inhabitants was either killed or wounded.

NIPPON UNITS SEIZE STRATEGIC LINGLING IN NEW HUNAN PUSH

Airfield Taken Sept. 6, City Next Morning, Says Imperial Headquarters

Imperial Japanese Forces, that had been preparing for their next operation in the area around Hengyang, commenced new action at the end of last month and occupied Lingling airfield at midnight of September 6 and also reduced the city of Lingling on the following morning after smashing the Chungking troops at various points, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 5 p.m. on Friday.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
5 p.m. September 8

"Our various units, that had been preparing for their next operations in the areas around Hengyang, started their new action at the end of August and, after crushing the enemy at every point in their advance, occupied Lingling airfield at midnight of September 6 and also reduced the city of Lingling on the morning of September 7."

Brilliant Results Achieved

Following the reduction of Hengyang on August 8, the various crack Japanese Units that had been preparing for fresh operations, commenced a new offensive at the end of August.

Smashing the 10-odd Chungking divisions which were massed at various points around Hengyang, where they had constructed positions in an attempt to retake the strategic city, the Japanese Units continued their swift advance, resulting in the occupation of Changning on the evening of September 3. Making a further speedy onslaught, the Japanese, on the morning of September 5, two days after the reduction of Changning completely occupied Chiyang, another key point of the Chungking army.

Along the northern bank of the Siang River, the main body of the Japanese Forces launched new activities while on the southern bank a part of the Japanese also advanced. Failing to checkmate the vigorous Japanese advance, the troops of the Chungking 46th, 62nd and 79th armies were forced into disorderly flight in the face of our day-and-night offensive.

Hotly pursuing the shattered enemy, the Japanese continuously advanced after crushing the enemy at various places. At midnight of September 6, the Japanese Units penetrated Lingling airfield and completely occupied it.

Following up the occupation of the airfield, one of the vital enemy air bases, the Japanese further advanced and reduced the city of Lingling at 8:50 a.m. on the following morning.

With Lingling in their hands, various Japanese Units are continuing their advance.

As a result of the loss of Lingling and the airfield there, the use of such airdromes as those at Kanchow and Suichwan by the enemy has been nullified since Lingling had been the nucleus of important bases in the Kweilin airfield group.

Since the commencement of Japanese operations in Hunan Province, the enemy had endeavored to concentrate two-thirds of its air strength in the Kweilin sector and had been trying to make counter-attacks against the Japanese. Now that Lingling has fallen into Japanese hands, the enemy air force has been obliged to retreat to the Kunming sector.

Lingling airfield, which was equipped with all modern installations, including hangars hidden in caves, has a runway 100 meters wide and 1,500 meters long.

On the other hand, the occupation of Lingling city will result in cutting off the enemy traffic facilities with Suichwan as well as Kanchow. Consequently, not only has the land but also the air activities of the Chungking-American combined forces on the Continent have been greatly jeopardized.

Japanese Near Tungan

Domei

CANTON, September 8.—Japanese Forces that have been advancing along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway have already reached a point 40 kilometers away from Tungan, the pivotal base on the border of Kwangsi Province yesterday, the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

TALKS CONDUCTED BY NELSON, CHIANG

WPB Director Says His Task is to Defeat Japan at Earliest Possible Date

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—Donald Nelson, U.S. War Production Board Director, who arrived in Chungking yesterday, together with Major-General Patrick Hurley, President Roosevelt's special envoy, said today that his assignment is to "see how to lick Japan at the earliest possible date," according to a Chungking dispatch.

Nelson and Hurley accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to Chungking, Clarence Gauss yesterday held a preliminary conference with Chiang Kai-shek.

At a press conference, Nelson declared: "We are surveying all the problems, I from the economic side and Hurley from the military side." He said that he could not predict the length of his stay but stated that he intended to first confer with Chungking authorities and then tour the country to investigate the conditions."

Arrive in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—Donald Nelson, Director of the U.S. War Production Board, and Major-General Patrick Hurley, who are being dispatched by President Roosevelt as special economic and military envoys to Chungking, arrived in Chungking at 2:40 p.m. today, together with Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in India, Burma and China, according to a report from Chungking.

Immediately upon their arrival, Nelson and Hurley called on Chiang Kai-shek, and began their conferences. Nelson is expected to discuss mainly economic questions, while Hurley will touch upon the question of positively increasing the American aid to Chungking for intensifying the war against Japan.

Chungking is now facing the worst situation since the outbreak of the China Affair, said Chiang Kai-shek in his radio address to the people in Chungking-controlled areas last night. Actually the Chungking regime is in serious difficulties due to the advance of the Japanese Forces in various parts of China. Thus the visit of Nelson and Hurley at the present moment is regarded as significant and much expectation is placed upon the result of their visit by Chungking.

The question for both Nelson and Hurley is how to intensify the military aid from the United States to Chungking and to save the Chungking regime from collapse. The two special envoys are expected to remain in Chungking for some time and during their stay will visit various places in the Chungking-controlled area.

Up to the present, Wendell Willkie, U.S. Vice-President Henry Wallace and many other persons from the United States have visited Chungking but their visits were mostly of a courtesy nature. However, Nelson and Hurley seem to have come with some concrete plans. Thus while the former courtesy calls did not bring much visible results, it is generally expected that something may come out of the present visit of Nelson and Hurley.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 7

The enemy bridgehead north of Antwerp was smashed in a counter-attack while strong enemy pressure continues in the Louvain and Sedan area. Southeast of Sedan, armored assault troops made a surprise entry into the enemy positions and mopped them up with many prisoners taken.

East of Verdun, near Pont-a-Moussen and Toul, strong enemy attacks failed. At Baume les Dames, the enemy was able to gain temporary footing on the northern bank of the Doubs but in a counter-attack he was immediately repelled. With strong artillery fire and air bombing, the Americans yesterday continued their large-scale attack against the fortress of Brest and entered the forefield of the fortification after suffering heavy losses. Dents made by the enemy in some sectors were cut off.

The fight for the passroads along the Franco-Italian frontier increased in violence after the arrival of Moroccan troops but repeated enemy attempts to obtain possession of the frontier fortifications were frustrated.

At the Adriatic coast, the enemy in his vain assault, which has now been going on for days against our defensive front is suffering heavy losses and he has been compelled to throw in fresh forces into the battle. Our troops there again obtained a full defensive success yesterday and 30 enemy tanks were destroyed.

In southern Transylvania, successful Hungarian counter-attacks continued against increased resistance of the Rumanians. In the southeastern part of Transylvania and in the eastern Carpathians, Soviet attacks were shattered. At the remaining Eastern Front, heavy fighting occurred at the lower Narev only and the town of Ostrolenko was lost.

In Warsaw, the whole Vistula district was mopped up of bandits.

At night a strong formation of bombers and battleplanes attacked Soviet troops assemblies in the Baltic area.

Enemy air attacks were directed against Serbia and Hungary. At daytime, enemy fighter formations flew over western German territory, while bombers made a terror-attack on Emden causing damage and casualties. At night some enemy machines bombed Hamburg.

3 Rumanian Leaders Arrested by Soviets And Taken to Odessa

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 7.—Marshal Ion Antonescu, former Rumanian Prime Minister, Mihai Antonescu, former Deputy Prime Minister, and General Pantazi, former War Minister, were arrested on September 2 by Rumanian police reinforced by Soviet troops who surrounded their houses and they were taken by the Soviets to Odessa, according to a Bucharest report disclosed by the Exchange Telegraph today.

SOLON BARES RIFT IN U.S. ARMY, NAVY

Truman Exposes Wranglings And Non-Cooperation Between Two Departments

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 6.—"Our scrambled professional military set-up has been an open invitation to catastrophe," declared Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency, in an article in a recent number of the Collier's in which he severely criticized the present military structure of the United States, according to a Washington report.

Asserting that a merger of the army and navy should be the number one postwar job, Truman enumerated "countless instances" of the overlapping of efforts and wranglings between the army and the navy which have cost the nation millions of dollars and millions of wasted man-hours.

As chairman of the special Senate committee formed to investigate this question, Truman has been able to study the "scramble" at first hand. Among the various "findings" of the Truman Committee were the following:

The failure of Rear-Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short to coordinate their efforts was one of the things responsible for the disaster of Pearl Harbor.

A Douglas navy plane grounded in Kansas due to the loss of an aileron hinge. Though there were plenty of hinges at a Douglas plant which was within easy flying distance, the crippled navy plane had to wait 10 days to get the hinge through Philadelphia via Oakland, California, because the Douglas plant was under army contract to supply only army planes.

During the camp construction program, millions were spent for tractors, trucks, cranes, lumber, etc. with the army and navy competing for this equipment.

In the construction of bases, millions were squandered due to duplications by the army and navy. Although the Great Lakes Training Station might have accommodated both the army and navy, the army rushed into Chicago and bought up the hotels in a manner which can only be described as "headlong."

Lieutenant-General Brehon Somervell, Chief of the U.S. Army Services of Supply, authorized a canal project without consulting the navy or any other department. He spent $134,000,000 on it and used up some 200,000 tons of scarce material and wasted much needed manpower when four tankers might have carried in one trip enough motor gasoline and fuel oil to equal the amount that might be produced by the entire canal project by January 1, 1945—all because of the present disintegrated military set-up under which coordination cannot be compelled.

What, then, were Senator Truman's suggestions as to what the United States should do? For one thing, he believed in starting at the very beginning with the exchange of students between the army and navy academies. For another, according to Senator Truman, a general staff and not a "joint chief of staff" should sit at the right hand of the Secretary of War who would run both army and navy.

PARIS TRAFFIC CRIPPLED

Subways Are Idle Due to Lack of Electric Current

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 7.—The transportation system in Paris is paralyzed with the subways idle since no electric current is available, it was disclosed by the United Press according to the Afton Tidningen.

United Press declared that experts are of the opinion that it would take a few more weeks to repair the cable connecting Paris with the power station in Savoie and Midi. Meanwhile, Paris is trying to solve the transportation problem by means of a few anti-Axis army cars which are available.

U.S. REDUCING ARMY AFTER EUROPE WAR

Partial Demobilization Plan at War End Announced—Navy Too Busy, Says Forrestal

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 6.—The United States War Department announced its plan for demobilizing a portion of the Army upon conclusion of the European war, at noon today, according to a Washington report. The announcement follows:

"The United States Army has completed a plan for the demobilization of a portion of the United States Army upon conclusion of the European war. Priority in demobilization is expected to be decided with due consideration of the following points, according to the plan.

"1. Period since mobilization

"2. Period since dispatch abroad.

"3. Merit in warfare.

"4. Those with children.

"In demobilizing the army, strategic necessity will be an important factor. Consequently, the demobilization of the air forces and supply corps, required for the war against Japan, will be very limited. Even upon conclusion of the European War, the United States must continue its battle in the Pacific and thus, the demobilization, at first, will be carried out slowly and also limited in extent. On the other hand, soldiers demobilized in European war areas may require quite a long time before returning to the United States, as most of transport ships and planes have been transferred to the Pacific war areas."

The total strength of the United States army has now reached, roughly, 7,700,000, and the War Department has not clearly announced how much of the total will be demobilized with the conclusion of the war. But Major-General Lewis Hershy, Vice-Director of the Selective Service, has announced that the troops to be demobilized will be between 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 men.

Navy Not Following Suit

The United States Navy has no intention of reducing its strength, even though the War Department has announced its demobilization plan, following the end of the European war, said Navy Secretary James Forrestal in his press interview today, according to a Washington report.

"It is the United States Navy that is playing the leading role in the war against Japan, and the Navy cannot be expected to follow suit," said Secretary Forrestal. "The present naval strength is a little over 3,000,000, but the total personnel authorized by Congress is 3,400,000, and our strength will be expanded to reach this maximum figure.

"To the navy, the conclusion of the European war will mean an increase in its duty. That is to say, the navy must transport war materials in European areas to the Pacific war zone. The United States should never be optimistic respecting the future of the war against Japan. It is a fact that in the Pacific war areas, the anti-Axis forces have made considerable advance, but this has resulted, on the other hand, in restricting the operational areas of the Japanese Forces, and consequently, the Japanese Forces have gained a favorable condition of concentrating their strength.

"Furthermore, the air strength of Japan has, since then, greatly expanded in number and improved in quality. The difference in strength between the American and Japanese air forces is no longer so large as it was at one time. Particularly, the efficiency of the Japanese carrier planes has recently been greatly heightened, and new crack planes are being sent to the battlefields.

"Two years were required for the anti-Axis forces to increase their strength in the European war areas to far above that of the German forces and the greatest problem the anti-Axis forces are facing in the present Pacific war zone is to heighten the difference in fighting strength with the Japanese Forces to the same degree."

Communists Nab Catlos

Domei

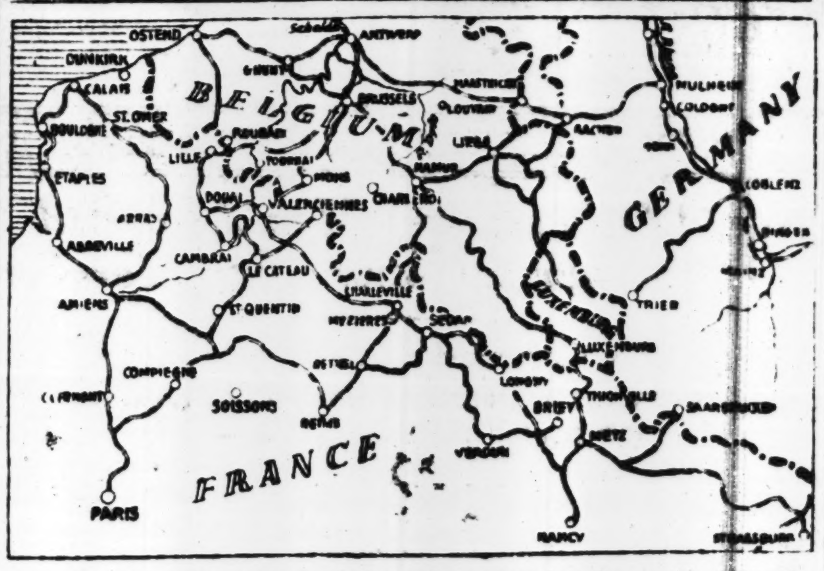
BERLIN, September 7.—Ferdinand Catlos, former Supreme Commander of the Slovak Army, was arrested by Communist partisans at Neusohl, a Bratislava dispatch reported. Breaking his oath, Catlos had gone over to the Communist Partisans but was arrested by them and according to the Slovenska Pravda was detained at Neusohl.

British Expenditure Upped

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—Entering the sixth year of war today the B.B.C. announced this morning that Britain's war expenditure amounted to more than £16,000,000 per day during last week and that the total expenditure for the past week was £115,000,000.

Germans Adjusting Front



The Germans are reported to be narrowing down the field of operations along the Franco-Belgian border and indications point to the fact that the Reich troops are preparing to concentrate their forces in a small area prior to dealing the final and decisive blow to the enemy.

ANTI-AXIS ADVANCE CHECKED BY REICH

Enemy's Sweeping Eastward Push Halted Temporarily in North Belgium and France

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—The Anglo-American's sweeping advance eastward appears to have been stopped temporarily at Albert Canal in northern Belgium and at Meuse and Moselle rivers in France. German military quarters claim this brief interval will be sufficient to establish a new western front.

An enemy bridgehead north of Antwerp was smashed in a surprising counter-attack yesterday and the German barrier at Albert Canal is still unconquered. Severe fighting developed between German defense forces and parts of the British 2nd army on the central Lys and central Schelde especially in the areas of Courtrai and Ghent.

In central Belgium, British reconnaissance units pushed on from Louvain toward Gette without making much headway, while in southern Belgium enemy pressure was stronger. Main pressure was against the northern bank of the Sambre where violent fighting went on for Namur and to the northwest of this town against the south wing of the American 1st army which changed its course eastward.

Between Namur and Sedan, the Americans concentrated strong forces to cross the Meuse River eastward. Strong counter-attacks are now in progress to wipe out few newly-established bridgeheads while others have already been cleared up.

The same applied for the fighting for Moselle crossings by the American 3rd Army north and south of Pont-a-Mousson. Despite strongly supported thrusts, the American crossings were largely frustrated.

In this connection an AP dispatch said that the Americans ferried the river under the muzzles of German artillery guns in the hills, but were forced back again in sanguinary fighting as the battle rose to fury pitch and the Germans inflicted losses of considerable proportions.

West of Nancy, strong enemy thrusts were likewise successfully repulsed.

Between Meuse and Saone where the German formations from South France joined up with the German main front, the Anglo-American formations were forced to change the direction of their attack. Their movement northward in parallel with German disengagement operations yesterday swerved northeastward in the central Jura mountains and struck out in the direction of the Burgundian gate.

The German troops pushed back toward the channel and the Flanders coast by the British breakthrough to Antwerp, meanwhile, supported by heavy German coastal batteries in the fortified zone of Pas de Calais effectively checked strong attacks launched by the Canadian 1st army against Boulogne. Canadian thrusts were halted in the forefields of this fortress. German guns again took a huge toll of enemy tank spearheads.

The German garrison of Le Havre and Brest also continued to defend themselves against concentrated attacks primarily from the air. All enemy attacks against Brest collapsed with heavy losses. It is reported that four American divisions were sent against the fortress. In fighting of unparalleled fury in the forefield of the stronghold, slight enemy breaches were ironed out by counter-thrusts and concentrations of enemy forces and tanks northwest of Brest were scattered by German fire.

Dieckhoff Leaves Spain

Domei

MADRID, September 7.—Dr. Hans H. Dieckhoff, German Ambassador to Spain, following an urgent cable from Chancellor Adolf Hitler left the city for Berlin by air today.

DEWEY'S CAMPAIGN FORMALLY OPENED

Republican Presidential Nominee in Philadelphia Speech Flays Roosevelt Regime

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—Governor Thomas Dewey of New York and Republican Presidential nominee formally opened his presidential campaign tonight in Philadelphia with the charge that the "New Deal would have been displaced if the war had not come" and stressed that only a "Republican administration could save the country from a peace-time home front disaster," according to a Philadelphia dispatch.

Dewey charged the present administration planned to keep men in the army because it feared "resumption of its own depression."

Turning to the war situation, Dewey declared, "Anti-Axis armed forces are within sight of victory" and promised that "Germany and Japan shall be given the lessons of their lives." He asserted that the Americans are proving once again that they can "wage war mightily. . . it can crush any aggressor who threatens America."

Papers Supporting Dewey

Domei

AMSTERDAM, September 7.—About 60 per cent of all the American newspapers are supporting Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, Republican presidential nominee, at the next presidential election whereas 26 per cent only are favoring President Roosevelt, the British News Service reported from New York today.

EASTERN U.S. AND CANADA ROCKED BY EARTHQUAKE

Tremors Said Most Severe Since November 1935; Water Mains Ruptured

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 7.—A severe earthquake shook the eastern part of the United States and several provinces in Canada shortly after midnight on September 5 but there was no report of serious damage, according to a New York report.

The earthquake was felt particularly in Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, West Virginia, Detroit and Montreal. Some of the water mains in New York broke and sleepers were bounced out of their beds in Albany.

The British News Service reported that the tremors were most severe since the earthquake of November 1935, adding that the earthquake extended as far as Wisconsin and seemed to have been felt most in eastern Canada.

At Cornwall, Canada, many walls collapsed and cracks appeared in many others causing damage estimated at about $100,000, while in Astoria, New York, thousands of residents rushed into the streets carrying their children. The first tremor was centered near Malone, New York, and Cornwall, and was felt as far south as Virginia and as far west as Michigan.

To Lift Ban on Peacetime Goods

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—Restriction on production of non-war goods will be almost entirely abolished, except in a very few cases, with the ending of the European war, said Vice-Director Krug of the War Production Board, according to a Washington report.

The exceptions are a small number of war production factories engaged in producing war necessities absolutely required for defeating Japan, he explained. The War Production Board has the consent of the War and Navy Departments as well as other organs concerned regarding this step.

BULGARIANS SEVER TIE WITH GERMANY

Rupture Also Decided With Italy, Croatia and Slovakia By Sofia Government

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—The rupture of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Germany was announced at noon today by authoritative Reich quarters. Local political opinion, in this connection, agreed that the move was carried out by the Bulgarian Government "in hopes of obtaining more favorable armistice terms from Britain and the United States and as a conciliatory step toward the Soviet Union."

Bolts Axis Line-Up

The Bulgarian Government has decided to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, the Italian Social Republic, Croatia and Slovakia, according to a Sofia dispatch. Diplomatic representatives of these countries in Sofia have been officially informed of the decision, the report added.

Soviet War Note Delivered

Regarding the severance of relations with Bulgaria, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman, on Thursday, revealed that the Soviet Charge d'Affaires appeared at the meeting of the Bulgarian Cabinet while the decision was being made and handed to the Bulgarian Premier and Foreign Minister the Soviet Union's declaration of war on Bulgaria. The spokesman added his opinion that there must have been considerable confusion in Sofia immediately following this Soviet action.

Bulgarian Pretext Rejected

The pretext under which Bulgaria tried to justify its rupture of relations with Germany has met absolute rejection by Berlin.

At the same time, incidents have occurred at Nish where Bulgarian troops attempted to disarm German soldiers. In its declaration of neutrality, Bulgaria had pledged to carry out this move against German forces on Bulgarian soil, but, Nish is considered Serbian and not Bulgarian territory, the German sources emphasize, and is a part of the occupation zone under Field Marshal Baron von Weichs.

As a result, the Germans gave the Bulgarians the proper answer, these quarters state, adding that if Bulgaria could claim neutrality rights, it would naturally be limited to the area within the old Bulgarian border.

Offer Still Unanswered

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 6.—While it is reported that the Bulgarian delegation hurried to the Soviet legation in Sofia with the formal armistice proposal of Premier Costor Muravieff's Government less than seven hours after Moscow declared war on Bulgaria, a Moscow dispatch said that news of the request for armistice has not yet been published by the Soviet press or confirmed officially.

It was generally believed that the armistice proposal would fall on deaf ears in Moscow unless the Bulgarian Government accompanies it with a promise to break with the Germans immediately and lend active military assistance to the anti-Axis.

A D.N.B. dispatch said that Red Army forces at dawn today crossed the Bulgarian border and at present are engaged in combat with Bulgarian defense groups on the coastal line and along the frontier.

Nippon Units Seize Strategic Lingling In New Hunan Push

(Continued From Page 1)

Chungking military authorities admitted in their war communique issued yesterday, according to Chungking dispatches. Another Japanese Unit marching on the Hunan-Kwangsi road advanced to a point 20 kilometers northeast of Lingling.

Meanwhile, the right wing of the Japanese Forces advancing toward Paoking from Yungsen reached a point 30 kilometers east of Paoking.

According to a field report of the Chungying news agency, Chungking, the Japanese Forces in the sector of the Hunan-Kwangsi railway have gradually been reinforced and severe fighting is being continually raged at Hwanuyangsze and Tungshowpu, 45 kilometers east of Lingling.

Lawrenstad Given Post

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 7.—Brigadier-General Lawrenstad has been appointed Chief of Staff of the U.S. 20th Air Force with his headquarters in Washington, according to a Washington report. He replaces Brigadier-General Pincer, who has been assigned to an overseas post.

U.S. 3rd Army to Face Big Fight With Reich, States U.P. Reporter

Domei

LISBON, September 7.—Predicting the unfolding of a really violent struggle during the next two weeks, Robert Richards, United Press correspondent marching with the U.S. 3rd Army, warns against any undue optimism on the war situation. "The greatest difficulty of the war is yet to come," reports Richards. "Indications are apparent at various places that Lieutenant-General George S. Patton's forces will have to see some extremely furious fighting with the German forces within the next two weeks. While the anti-Axis forces were compelled to readjust their positions and supplies, the Germans have gained ample time to reorganize their forces."

6,000 ANTI-DE GAULLISTS ARE ARRESTED IN FRANCE

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 7.—Almost 6,000 anti-De Gaullist politicians in France have been arrested by De Gaullist authorities, the Tribune de Geneve disclosed today.

Those reportedly arrested are Boivauger, Governor of the Bank of France, Devries, Chairman of the French State Council, Corvister, member of the French Courts of Appeal; Charles Henry Legar, lawyer; Jardel, former Secretary-General to Marshal Philippe Petain; Mericault, Director of the State Lottery; Xaver Vallat and Pariantier, former deputies and members of the Laval Government. Dricu la Nochlle, writer, tried to commit suicide by taking poison when he was arrested.

Meanwhile, Francois Menthon, Justice Secretary of the newly-organized De Gaullist regime in Paris, announced last night that orders have been issued for the arrest on charges of treason of Jacques Doriot, leader of the French Peoples' Party, Joseph Darnand, Secretary-General for Maintenance of Order, and Bouka, leader of the French forces.

He also declared that legal actions have been started against the newspapers Paris-Soir, Le Matin, L'Oeuvre, Le Petit Parisien and Le Temps for publishing propaganda benefitting the Germans.

Discusses Turko-Reich Issues

Domei

LISBON, September 5.—At the grand rally of the Republican People's Party in Turkey, Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu reported on the progress of the political situation following the severance of diplomatic relations between Germany and Turkey, according to an Ankara report.

U.S. Envoy to Paris Picked

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 4.—Norman Armour, U.S. Ambassador to Argentina, has been newly appointed Ambassador to Paris, according to the New York Times, quoting a Washington dispatch.

Swiss Mobilizing Forces

Domei

ZURICH, September 5.—At the order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss Army, the Swiss Government has decided to mobilize a part of the Swiss border defense forces.

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SURPLUS MILITARY GOODS WILL SWAMP AMERICA

U.S. Will Suffer Loss of $90,000,000,000 on Leftover Articles After War

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 7.—The U.S. Committee of Senators and Congressmen working on the Surplus War Properties Bill estimated that the Government will suffer a loss of about $90,000,000,000 on leftover war goods.

Representative Manasco, Democrat from Alabama, told Associated Press reporters that there will be at least $105,000,000,000 worth of surplus war material at the end of the war. He said that the Government will be doing well if it realizes $15,000,000,000 from the sale. This includes war tanks as well as vessels. Manasco further said that the Government might be able to realize $30,000,000,000 but that this would affect domestic economy.

Manasco intimated that there were many military goods which could be made use of but not particularly in civilian life. He pointed, as an example, to the Liberator bomber and said, "It would take a total of ten hours to dismantle one of these planes and we could get no more than $2,500 for the scrap." He added, "The B-24 is not of much value to civilians as they burn too much gasoline. And what good would a Nordham bombing sight be to anyone? Or would anyone want to buy a torpedo which originally cost thousands of dollars to make?"

DISCUSSING COAL PROBLEM

Australia Still Debating on Menzies' Censure Motion

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, September 7.—The Australian House of Representatives is still debating on the censure motion on the coal question moved by Robert Menzies the Leader of the Opposition, according to a Canberra dispatch.

William J. Hutchinson, United Australia Party, Victoria, thought it significant that the Communist element which was responsible for most of the trouble in the coal industry during the early part of the war now held the highest positions in the Miners' Federation.

Fuller, Labor, New South Wales, said that people suffering inconveniences through railway restrictions should not put all the blame on the coal miners. He pointed out that a great deal of the trouble was due to the shortage of rolling stock.

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French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
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Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Prome, Rangoon, [illegible], Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Tandjong-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta, (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
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ALL JAVA GRATEFUL FOR KOISO'S WORDS

Promise of Independence Stimulates People's War Effort—Soekarno Thankful

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 7.—Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the Central Council of Java, expressed profound gratitude and appreciation on behalf of the 50,000,000 people of the East Indies when informed of the import of Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso's address on the administrative policy to be followed by the authorities of the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters. Simultaneous with the announcement of the Japanese Prime Minister's address, Dr. Soekarno was invited to the Military Administration Headquarters to be informed of the contents of the Prime Minister's message.

Concerning the independence promised to the East Indies in the near future, the Provincial Council and the Central Council of Java will meet on September 10 and 11 respectively.

With the country's defense consolidated through the efforts of the Japanese Forces who are working in cooperation with the National Defense Volunteer Army, and essential industries undertaken on a large scale, Java has been converted into an indispensable arsenal of Greater East Asia. Particularly, with their independence not far away, the 50,000,000 people of Java are more than ever determined to push ahead in annihilating the enemy.

Dr. Soekarno, in a call to his fellow countrymen, declared: "The 50,000,000 people of Java are exerting their utmost efforts to shatter the imperialistic ambitions of the Anglo-American people to exploit our country. No matter how intensified the war situation may become or how fiercely we may be attacked, we are resolved to fight to the last with the support of the formidable Japanese Forces."

In order to translate their spirit into action, the Javanese National Defense Volunteer Army was organized in October last year. Already this Army has commenced brisk activities side by side with the Police Corps, the Youth Corps, the Neighborhood Associations and the Volunteer Corps. To facilitate its functions, the Javanese National Service Society, the Society to Aid the Volunteer Army, the Women's First Aid Corps and the Neighborhood Associations are extending unlimited cooperation by supplying clothing and looking after children and infants.

Defended by the Japanese Land, Naval and Air Forces on one hand, and by the National Defense Volunteer Army on the other, Java is strongly fortified against enemy assaults. Her wartime structure is solid due to its boundless natural resources. Previously only a storehouse for foodstuffs, Java is now an indispensable arsenal.

The special campaign launched from May 5 to 31 for the increasing of Java's fighting strength has resulted in stimulating the essential industries, particularly in the manufacture of marine engines, automobile accessories, batteries, and in the production of caustic soda, carbide, lime, paper and so on.

The irrigation project on the Brantas River in eastern Java was completed in July this year and already agricultural enterprises have been launched on a large scale. Also plans are being made to utilize the river for the generation of electric power.

The 50,000,000 inhabitants are working wholeheartedly for the construction of Java on a firmer economic foundation. In accordance with the new economic plan decided in April this year by the Directorate-General of the Japanese Military Administration, various economic activities are being vigorously carried on.

Excluded from the administration of their country for 300 years while under Dutch rule, the Javanese are now eagerly participating in the work, at the same time playing a positive role in the defense of the nation. Thus, with the wartime economic structure consolidated, the national defense solidified and independence not far away, Java faces a bright future of prosperity and hope.

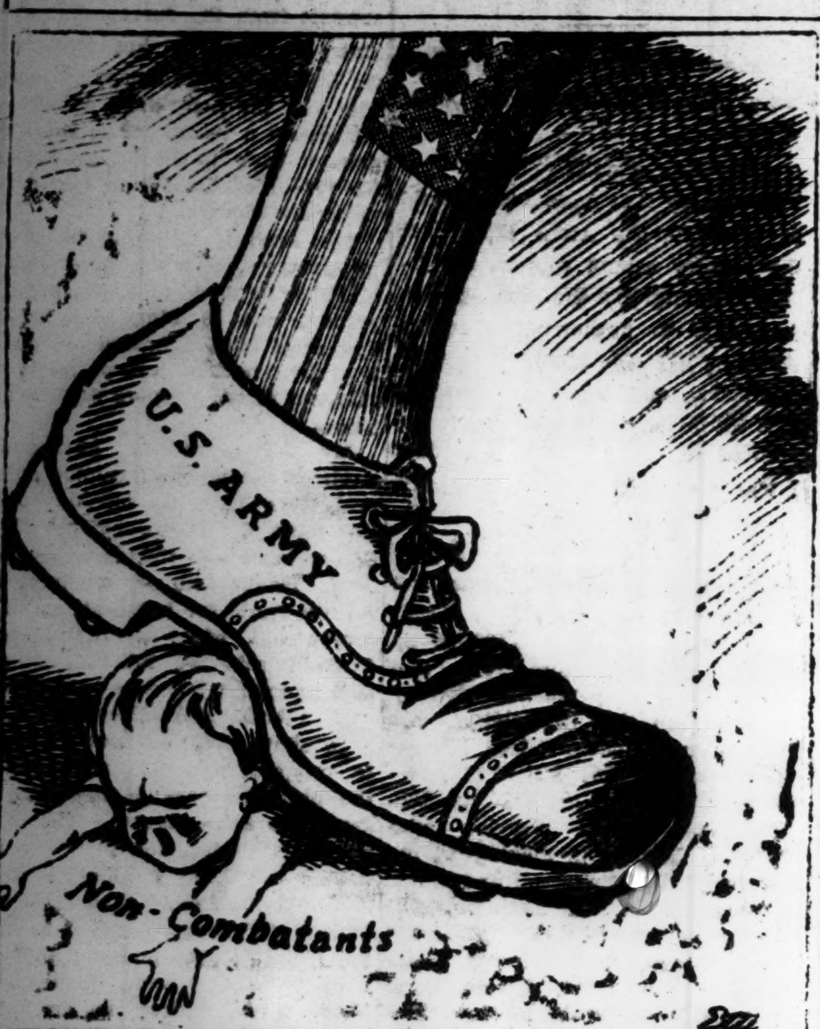
Ugaki to Visit Manchoukuo

General Kazushige Ugaki, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Ribachiro Banzai, member of the House of Peers, is scheduled to leave Tokyo on September 12 on about a month's inspection tour of Manchoukuo and of Central and North China.

Cabinet Meets in Diet

The regular Cabinet meeting on Friday was held in the Diet Building at 8:30 a.m. With Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and all other members of the Cabinet present, discussions centered on issues before the present Diet. The meeting ended at 9:20 a.m.

'Humanity': U.S. Style



Despotism in Chungking Sectors Grinds to Dust Sun's Principles

The growing gap between the people and leaders of Chungking shows that the former are awakening to the fact that the regime is not founded on the welfare and interests of the people and country, commented Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Friday. In the meantime, he pointed out, even the Americans are beginning to see that fact.

"The increasing American criticism of Chungking taken up for editorial comment by the New York Herald Tribune on September 4 indicates the growing distrust of the Chiang Kai-shek regime as one of the 'democracies,' as Americans would have others understand the term," he said. "The charges of the American critics enumerated in the editorial include among others, 'fascist' tendencies, the Kuomintang one-party dictatorship, secret police, concentration camps, censorship and indoctrination of youth."

The Spokesman continued, "The despotism that reigns in China's interior not only betrays the hope of those who expect Chungking to develop along so-called democratic lines, but grinds into dust the letter and spirit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People which the Chiang regime professes to be founded upon.

"The hope which Chiang Kai-shek and his clique held out to the people with the promise of eventual victory in the anti-Japanese war and sustained by intensive propaganda for more than seven years—a hope for which the people were made to pay out dearly in blood and treasures to the point of exhaustion—is being broken, not only from without by the force of Japanese arms, but largely from within by the political, economic and financial oppression and unabated suffering of the people at the hands of their rulers.

"The trend of thought among them is accordingly changing. They no longer believe in the promises of victory. They know now that the so-called government at Chungking is not founded on the welfare and interests of the people and country, but that it is a private trust which seeks its own enrichment in power and wealth at the expense of the people. They also know that the American gestures and moves toward them, however well concealed, are identical in the purpose of enslavement and exploitation, because the United States works with and through the Chiang regime.

"Skepticism and cynicism is widespread, especially among the better educated youths who had hoped for better deals and better days. This state of mind is reflected in the many slogans of despair which the people in their suffering have coined and are circulating by word of mouth.

"To the regime's claim that the Three Principles of the People have already been established and, therefore, China is ready to proceed to the stage of popular government, the skeptical reply of the people is, 'If that is so, why dictatorship?'

"Little or nothing that is done by the regime is received with enthusiasm. When T. V. Soong attributed his success in obtaining arms and other supplies from the United States to the groundwork laid by his sister, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, during her mission to America, the people's first question was how much Soong himself had gotten for his own pockets.

"To the people at large the recently enforced system of military conscription has only added more misery. Men and boys of fighting age are forcibly taken from their homes and occupations and dragged to army headquarters bound by rope in groups of three or more. In expectation of desertions, the Chungking authorities instituted a system of fines, exacting 1,000 Yuan per head. Thus, the despair of the people who say that seeing these conscripts taken away hide bound is like sending off live dead men.

"Reliable information coming out of Chungking emphasize these tendencies and state of mind of the people. The people's experiences and common sense are the best judge of the conditions and situations existing in the Chungking areas. A study of them and not the superficial aspects and tendencies discussed by China's critics in America sheds more realistic light on the actual state of affairs that now prevail in that interior region of China."

FURIOUS STRUGGLES SEEN IN FRANCO-ITALIAN FRONT

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—The fighting for the Franco-Italian frontier with the increase of anti-Axis pressure against the western flank of the German upper-Italian defense has now undoubtedly assumed a more serious character.

Enemy forces supported by naval units are pressing with increased vigor in the Monaco-Monte Carlo sector along the Riviera coast toward the east. The advance, however, is slow and indications are that this is only a sideline affair. The main forces are massed against the Alpine passes especially at Mont Cenis and at Little St. Bernard where heavy fighting is now going on. The enemy forces though reinforced by Moroccan troops were prevented from penetrating the border fortifications.

On the Adriatic coast, the major attack by the right wing of the British 8th Army which has not been underway for a fortnight has not yet achieved the desired breakthrough to the North Italian plains.

German strongholds in the chain of hills separating the North Italian plains from the rest of Italy are yet to be overcome. Meanwhile, the British wedge driven in the direction of Rimini is exposed to furious German attacks.

Enemy Bombs Emden

Domei

BERLIN, September 7.—The city of Emden in extreme northwest Germany was the target of what German military quarters described "purely terroristic" raid by American bomber formations yesterday. Operating under conditions which rendered visibility impossible bombs were wildly jettisoned on valuable culture monuments, public welfare institutions, public buildings and residential quarters and severe damage was especially done to living quarters. In addition, Emden's City Hall, a number of hospitals and schools were hit, while the civilian population suffered casualties.

Okabe Invites Wang

Domei

PEKING, September 7.—General Naosaburo Okabe, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China, invited Wang Keh-ming, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, and 12 other Chinese leaders in Peking to his official residence at 7 p.m. today. With the various Corps Commanders also present, they exchanged opinions on current issues.

Press Comments

Friday, September 8

MISSION OF DECISIVE WARTIME DIET

MAINICHI—The people have never placed greater hopes in a Diet session than in the present one. This is not merely because it is the debut for the Koiso Cabinet, which has risen to shoulder the heavy burden of the present war situation. It is because this 85th Imperial Diet session is the occasion for discussing and studying the question as to how our people, in facing the crossroads of rise or fall, will be able forever to preserve the integrity of the 3,000 year old glory of our State and to protect our national polity.

Probably in this sense, the Government too is attaching the greatest importance to the present Diet session. The Koiso Cabinet is reputed to excel all previous Cabinets in its respect for the Diet and its zeal to give its ear to the Diet's opinions.

Let us humbly and respectfully read the Imperial Rescript granted on the occasion of the opening of the Diet on July 7: "Day by day, there is an addition to the urgency of the war situation. The opportunity for Japan to win a decisive victory through the employment of her total power has presented itself today."

It was only recently that we 100 million people, officials and civilians alike, were deeply impressed by the gracious words granted to the Conference of Prefectural Governors. Having again been granted a gracious Imperial Rescript, we feel an ever greater responsibility. When shall the opportunity for true and sincere service to the State ever come again if we let it pass by now?

We cannot fail to feel keenly the gravity of the mission of the present Diet session. The session will last only five days. There must be no waste of time in the discussions. There is no need for superfluous rhetorical figures. To be clear and frank should be the cardinal point to be borne in mind by all. In the past Diet sessions it has very often been observed that there were hesitations on both sides, that is between those asking question and those replying. There is no need to point out how such practices have obstructed the strengthening of the national power and the concentration of the total strength. Under the slogan of "Win the War at All Costs," let us wipe out all evil practices of the past and make this "Diet in the face of the enemy," a "Diet to build the cornerstone of victory."

The people are paying the deepest attention to the words and actions of the Government and the Diet in facing the present Diet session, as it will decide whether or not the trust of the people in the Government and the Diet members has been well placed.

With such a question in mind, the people are in particular reading every word of the Prime Minister's declaration. That through cooperation between civilians and the military and through close coordination of the Command and the Administration, a powerful war conduct shall be realized; that the people shall be informed fully of the true situation at home and abroad and thus their feeling of common responsibility in the war be stirred; that the 100 million people shall be made to go forward courageously to meet the national crisis with a cheerful mind; that in the establishment of a national structure for sure victory, all effective and suitable measures shall be carried out without hesitation, with resolution and without jumping at mere novelties and without clinging to the old—all these are matters of course. Yet it has given us great encouragement that the Prime Minister, in energetic words, has publicly promised all those things to the people. The greatest need, however, is that of putting things into practice, and speedily. According to the Prime Minister's speech, we can soon expect a resolute action to crush America and Britain. We pray that this day will come as early as possible and to this end are renewing our determination to bear any hardships for the sake of this decisive war.

GRAND PLANS OF ANNIHILATING THE FOE

YOMIURI-HOCHI—We are not in a position to conjecture what measures the Supreme Council for the Direction of War has established, but the fact remains that our principal enemy in this War of Greater East Asia is the United States. In the present stage of the war developments, Chungking and Britain are obviously operating only as mere accessories of the United States. In this sense, the War of Greater East Asia is a war between Japan and the United States, and the area where the decisive battle will be fought is clearly the Pacific.

That the Pacific theater of the decisive war to be fought is linked with the China Continent, Burma and with the Indian Ocean is clearly seen from the strategic position of the enemy.

Now is no longer the time to discuss the collaboration of the Command and State administration or unity and cooperation between the Army and the Navy. Only by the concentrated fighting to be staged in the Pacific main theater of war will there be accomplished what Prime Minister General Koiso calls "the grand plans of annihilating the stubborn foe." Thereby also will be opened the great road of defense and protection of the Japanese Empire.

When we see that all the nations and peoples of Greater East Asia, in face of the present serious war situation, have increasingly strengthened their bonds of friendship and joint war effort, courageously and heroically pushing on together with Japan toward the goal of overthrowing America and Britain we can with certainty predict the future of Greater East Asia.

Considering the sincerity and endeavor shown by the peoples of the East Indies whose participation in local administration has already taken place, Prime Minister Koiso at the opening session of the Imperial Diet yesterday stated that Japan is prepared to grant them independence in the future in order to secure and maintain their happiness and welfare. What significance will this single fact give to East Asia, and further to the whole world? The aim of the War of Greater East Asia is liberation of the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia. Exploitation or subjection is not the aim. Now the people of the East Indies are to be granted independence. By this definite clarification of the true intentions of Japan, which are just and fair, the bond of unity and joint war will undoubtedly be further strengthened.

Prime Minister Koiso Makes Radio Speech, Exhorting 100,000,000

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso spoke over the nationwide radio hook-up at 8:30 a.m. Friday, on the occasion of the Imperial Rescript Day, exhorting the people to exert further war efforts. In the course of his speech, the Prime Minister declared that the administration policy cannot never be carried out effectively by force; it must be carried out through the undivided cooperation of 100,000,000 people. Following the broadcast, Prime Minister Koiso accompanied by Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Navy Minister, and Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, worshipped at the Meiji Shrine. Later, paying respects at the Yasukuni Shrine, Prime Minister Koiso pledged to exert his utmost to annihilate the enemy.

Social and General

Muzaffer Goeker, newly appointed Turkish Ambassador to Tokyo, accompanied by Madame Goeker, will arrive in the capital Sunday at 7:51 p.m. In his suite are included Nurettin Ákinoi, First Secretary, and Madame Akinoi; Faik Ali Gunel, Second Secretary, and Commander Seref Karapinar. Commander Karapinar is a well-known figure among navy circles here as he has the distinction of having been graduated from the Naval College in Japan and is a noted student of things Japanese. After serving for two years in the capacity of Naval Attache in Tokyo, he returned to his homeland last spring. Mr. Akinoi also is making his second trip to Japan as he served part of his diplomatic career here in the Turkish Embassy.

Mr. H. A. Kusik, General Manager for the Far Eastern Skoda Works and concurrently honorary Finnish Consul in Harbin, left Tokyo recently for an extended business trip to Manchoukuo. He is expected to return to Tokyo by the end of the year.

The Swedish Legation in Tokyo has opened its Karuizawa office at No. 2360.

Mr. W. Crome of Yokohama has moved to 119 Sengokubara, Hakone.

Dr. W. Remy of Tokyo is now staying at the Akawa Besso, 1330 Gora, Hakone, Kanagawa Prefecture.

CHOU BARES POLICY ON CURRENCY ISSUE

Will Continue to Maintain Present Rate of Exchange; Program Outlined

Domei

NANKING, September 7.—Chou Fo-hai, Finance Minister of the National Government and concurrently President of the Central Reserve Bank of China, who returned here from Japan on September 4, met the Japanese and Chinese reporters today in the conference room of the present wartime currency policy as well as its related commodity price issue as follows:

"The increasing issuance of the Central Reserve Bank notes does not mean inflation for it is due to the ever expanding political power of the National Government and also the ever expanding circulation areas of the same note.

"As regards absorption of notes from circulation, savings are encouraged and fairly good results are being obtained. The Finance Department as well as the Reserve Bank has a plan of absorbing notes from circulation by the movement of commodities. In my latest trip to Japan, I had consulted with the Japanese Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. With Japan's assistance in the future, we are to embark positively on the absorption of notes from circulation. With regard to the connection between the Yen and C.R.B. notes, I also conferred with Prime Minister Koiso and Finance Minister Ishiwata, and the present rate of 18 against 100 will absolutely be maintained."

CHUNGKING TO REORGANIZE ITS ARMY'S STRUCTURE

Divisions Lacking Troops Will Be Abolished and War Zones Will Be Simplified

Domei

CANTON, September 5.—The Chungking regime had been reported to have decided to reorganize the Chungking army and to unify or adjust the various war zones. A U.P. dispatch from Chungking, commenting on this issue yesterday, stated as follows:

"The Chungking leaders have decided to reorganize the army shortly. First of all, it will abolish those divisions suffering from the shortage of troops and able officers, and organize superior corps only. Consequently, a number of generals belonging to the old military clique would be obliged to retire."

According to another report, the Chungking regime, along with the reorganization of the army, will adjust the various war zones by dividing them into two major areas, namely, North of the Yangtze and South of the Yangtze. It will also have separate leaders for military and political affairs in such war zones as Hunan, Hupeh, Fukien and Honan.

At any rate, such a move on the part of the Chungking regime indicates Chungking's predicament occasioned by the vigorous Japanese operations in south China areas.

Cable Briefs

U.S. OFFICIAL SWINDLER

Another member of the U.S. Foreign Economic Administration has succumbed to temptation. Charles Margolis, leading technicist, has been arrested by the New York police on a charge of having swindled several people during official negotiations on certain government purchases in California, according to New York reports reaching Madrid.

ROTHSCHILD APPEARS

The mysterious disappearance of Maurice Rothschild, multi-millonaire Jew of Argentina, from La Paz, which had been puzzling the international press has now been solved with his sudden arrival in New York by plane. Rothschild holds the majority of the Bolivian tin mine shares; he was the financier behind the latest abortive putsch against the Bolivian Government.

'VICTIM' OF FLYING BOMB

London must be pretty hard up for food when a man risks his life in a flying bomb raid to snatch at a few groceries. A man was sentenced in the London Court a few days ago for having stolen from a shop which had been hit by a bomb, six and a half pounds of tea, seven pounds of sugar and two pounds of potatoes.

AUSSIE EXPLAINS WHY

The real cause of the recurrent strikes in New South Wales was given recently by a laborer named Williams. When a man works under high pressure, he needs a lot of nutritious food. But in order to buy this "lot" of nutritious food, more money is needed. Therefore, more wages, more food, more work. Quite simple to him, but his Government doesn't seem to think so.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1944

A Year After the Italian Capitulation

With exactly a full year having passed since the capitulation of Pietro Badoglio, the tragedy created by that act is becoming ever more apparent. By that act of prime cowardice, Badoglio not only betrayed Italy's allies but enmeshed his nation in a tragedy such as few nations have ever experienced. Badoglio's crime against his own country was even greater than his betrayal of a solemn pact.

Although the Anglo-Americans pretended that Badoglio's capitulation to them would bring about the "liberation" of Italy, the march of events since that time has shown clearly that the exact opposite is true. Ironically enough, most of those who were responsible for the treachery have already been shunted off the scene. Count Dino Grandi, former Justice Minister, has disappeared; Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Foreign Minister, is dead; King Victor Emmanuel and the House of Savoy are no longer of any consequence; and Badoglio himself has been ejected from the puppet regime.

Italy no longer retains any semblance of being an independent nation. Truly horrifying conditions prevail throughout anti-Axis occupied Italy. Italy's daughters are being defiled by uncontrollable occupation troops from Africa and America; the food shortage has assumed famine proportions as all occupied Italy lies truly prostrate under the iron boot of the conqueror.

To defeat the Italian nation the enemy resorted to his usual intrigue. He propagandized that the real enemy of the anti-Axis nations was not the Italian people but the Fascist Party. Deceived by this propaganda, Badoglio and his faction of corrupt army men imprisoned Prime Minister Benito Mussolini, the man who had restored to Italy her ancient glory, and dissolved the Fascist Party. This desperate action was resorted to in order to win the favor of the enemy. Capitulation followed. Contrary to their expectations, however, their acts of treachery did no good, as witness the developments in Italy in the year since Badoglio's capitulation.

The fall of Italy last September was the work of men within Italy who were willing to sell their fatherland for their private interests. Believing in Anglo-American propaganda, Badoglio and his faction surrendered unconditionally and became a puppet of the enemy, in which capacity they were permitted to live.

But a harder lot was awaiting them. The Soviet recognition of the Badoglio regime, which came like a bolt from the blue in March, had the effect of completely changing the character of the puppet regime. It was now caught in a situation in which it had to satisfy both the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets. Crushed between these anti-Axis nations and with conditions in southern Italy in the meantime growing still more chaotic, the structure of the Badoglio regime became more unstable than ever before.

The first step taken by the Soviet Union following its recognition of the regime was to make it known that it desired a reconstruction of the regime, in face of the dubious attitude of the Anglo-Americans. The aim of this reconstruction, it was said, was to realize a unification of anti-Fascist democratic factions in Italy. Following the Soviet recognition, such men as Erco Togliatti, head of the Italian Communist Party, and Count Sforza and Benedetto Croce, liberal leaders, joined the regime.

In June came the much awaited entry of Rome by the anti-Axis forces. Pietro Badoglio was deprived of his premiership and succeeded by Ivanoe Bonomi, former head of the Social Democratic Party. Noteworthy is the fact that as one of the prime conditions for his being allowed to form a cabinet, Bonomi was required to declare that he owed no allegiance to the House of Savoy. King Victor Emmanuel and the House of Savoy thus passed into inconsequence; Badoglio was jettisoned; those most responsible for the Italian capitulation were wiped off the scene.

In becoming puppet premier, Bonomi gathered around him various anti-Fascist factions which had survived in southern Italy as historic relics. Togliatti, the Communist leader, and Sforza and Corce, the liberal leaders, however, remained in the cabinet.

After the seat of the puppet regime was shifted to Rome, the difficulties it faced, and the tragedy of Italy, became more apparent than before. The regime was forced to attempt to satisfy the demands of the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets, whose ideas and objectives obviously conflicted. The various political parties within Italy intensified their petty squabbling. Confusion arose from the demand by the people for the publication of the armistice terms which were believed by the Bonomi regime to have been too severe to allow publication. The shortage of food, which was always severe, became worse still. These difficulties as well as the housing and inflation problems placed the Bonomi cabinet in a precarious position. Meanwhile, both King George VI and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain have visited Rome, obviously with the view in mind to find some measure to counter the rising influence of the Soviet Union.

In capitulating to the Anglo-Americans, Badoglio might have wanted to save the Italians from further sufferings from the war. As the situation has turned out, however, the people of Italy have not only been shamed in the eyes of the world, their honor forever blemished, but they are also experiencing physical sufferings still worse than those of war. Italy has been smashed, all because of the existence of a small faction of weaklings. Thus is the tragedy of Italy, this the lesson it holds to the world.

When I lingered among my hoarded treasure I felt like a worm that feeds in the dark upon the fruit where it was born.

I leave this prison of decay.

I care not to haunt the moudly stillness, for I go in search of everlasting youth; I throw away all that is not one with my life nor as light as my laughter.

I run through time and, O my heart, in your chariot dances the poet who sings while he wanders.

(From Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering by Rabindranath Tagore)

Fruits of Wisdom

Not to return one good office for another is inhuman; but to return evil for good is diabolical.—Seneca.

* * *

We seldom find people ungrateful as long as we are in a condition to render them services.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Jealousy sees things always with magnifying glasses which make little things large, of dwarfs giants, of suspicions truths.—Cervantes.

A Year Ago Today

September 9, 1943

A new Fascist Italian regime with Benito Mussolini as its leader has been founded in North Italy. The new government issued a statement today harshly denouncing the brazen and shameless act of the betrayal of the puppet regime headed by Badoglio and expressed the Fascist Government's firm determination to punish betrayers with a decisive step.

* * *

The Swedish Legation in London lodged a protest with the British Government regarding the violation of Swedish neutrality by R.A.F. planes which flew over South Sweden on the night of September 3.

* * *

The Argentine Government issued a statement today declaring that the surrender of the Badoglio government will not influence Argentina's neutral policy in the least.

* * *

Although the Iranian Government declared war against Germany today, it will have no concrete effect, as the anti-Axis forces are already stationed in the country and control military and transportation facilities.

* * *

The anti-Axis air forces again ruthlessly repeated their bombing of the residential quarters of innocent laborers in the northwestern portion of Paris this morning. According to an O.F.I. dispatch, 20 were killed in one spot. There are still more to be found buried under the debris of wrecked buildings. By the time excavation is completed, indications show that the death toll will rise to an enormous figure.

BENEFICENT MOULDS

New Uses of Fungi as Vital Therapeutic Agent Discovered

The following article was taken from the May 13, 1944 issue of The Illustrated London News.

Moulds, the lowliest of the fungi, have lately acquired higher appreciation of their value by the discovery that among them are some that can lend help against disease. The part they play is simply stated. If there are two micro-organisms, one of which suppresses the growth of the other, and the first is harmless, while the second is harmful either to animals or plants, then important possibilities arise.

The most important case of all is where the second gives rise to disease in man. Then, provided that the products given out by the first in its life history are not in themselves poisonous to him, the opportunity arises of isolating from them a series of new and naturally occurring medicines, or, put otherwise, of therapeutic agents. That is the case of the newly examined moulds.

That moulds have their uses was shown by Pasteur. The idea of using them as agents against disease has had to wait. But the search for them was going on even before Professor Alexander Fleming's disclosure that in Pencillium notatum resided a product that was ideal in respect of its hostility to specific micro-organisms of disease, combined with an absence of poisonousness to mankind.

The outstanding properties of Penicillin so fully demonstrated, have put it beyond the need for acknowledgment. They have the added merit that they have stimulated the search for other moulds which might serve a kindred purpose. Eight years ago, when Penicillin had remained a remarkable scientific phenomenon little exploited except at St. Mary's Hospital, Professor Harold Raistrick and his collaborators at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine had accumulated no fewer than sixty moulds for examination of their possible application to similar ends. There are now hundreds awaiting survey.

None possesses the same combination of curative power with harmlessness to the patient as Penicillin; but they may have other recommendations. Some of them may have a high degree of activity in dealing with noxious micro-organisms, but are in themselves more or less poisonous. But if the ratio of their beneficent activity to their toxity is high, the products of the mould may still be of use in medicine, because the doses given may be so small that they would not set up any toxic liability in the patient to whom they were administered. In other words, if they had a vigorous curative action, and a small degree of poisonousness, they would ask for consideration. Further, they might be applied harmlessly to an external wound.

Evidently, the evaluation of the scores of moulds under examination at the London School of Hygiene cannot be pursued in so general a survey as this. It will suffice to mention the properties of the more noticeable of the isolated metabolic products of the moulds that have been subjected to systematic investigation of their anti-biotic (or anti-bacterial) effects. Of these, Citrinin, derived from Penicillium citrinum (Raistrick, Smith and Sir Robert Robinson), is first to be noted. It is not so potent as Penicillin in holding up the streptococci and staphylococci of inflammation, catarrhs, septicaemia; but it is readily isolated from its mould, which is of common occurrence.

Derived From Penicillium

Penicillium claviform is the mould from which Claviformin was derivel. Claviformin is identical with Patulin, a crystalline substance afterwards described and its formula established by J. H. Birkenshaw, H. Raistrick, A. E. Oxford, and G. Smith. It was claimed by Dr. Gye that Patulin was a remedy against the common cold—an assertion modified in face of some failures in use, the suggestion being that while it inhibited the growth of bacteria associated with the common cold, it did not attack the first cause, which is a virus. It is true that Patulin does not attack the virus of influenza, but in view of its many undeniable successes in practice, the belief must be accepted that there is something in its constitution of real pharmacologic value.

Penicillic acid, derived from Penicillium puberpulum and Penicillium cyclopium, has a longer history and a certified influence. It has no relationship to Dr. Alexander Fleming's Penicillin, except the purely fortuitous choice of names for the two substances by their respective discoverers. It was first derived from the first-named of these two moulds on mouldly American maize, during enquiries about the disease of Pelagra. Later A. E. Oxfurd and H. Raistrick found that cultures of Penicillium cyclopium furnished it, and its constitution was determined. It is not so active as Penicillin against some test staphylococci bacteria; but it stops the growth of others of the coli-typhoid group which Penicillin does not reach. Its synthesis might have a striking future.

The foregoing selection of proved anti-bacterial substances from moulds is not exhaustive and is constantly receiving additions, one of which Parasiticin, was noted last month from the Imperial College of Science. Others of earlier announcement are Puberbulic and Puberbulonic acids, products of a number of species of Penicillium; Spinulosin, and a group from species of the aspergillus moulds, Fumagatin, aspergillic acid and Helvolic acid. The scope of their activity is patiently examined, their chemical constitution sought, and their synthesis awaited, because that is the eventual remedy for their scarcity. Some are

The frequency with which the mould Penicillium and, next to it, Aspergillus, have been mentioned will be noted. This was to be expected, for these are the commonest of the serviceable moulds, and Penicillium has had a long employment in other capacities. Dr. Ramsbottom, Director of the Botanical Department of the British Museum of Natural History, noted in an address to the British Association, and later in his presidential address to the Linnean Society, the part which was played by moulds of the genus Penicillium in the ripening of the Camembert Brie and the Roquefort-Gorgonzola-Stilton series of cheeses.

Pasteur derived his first interest in ferments when using a Penicillium mould to bring about a particular chemical action. Aspergillus has a more ancient lineage in association with the fermentation of beverages, where it plays a major or minor part in conjunction with yeast. In the Orient, yeasts, the prime movers, rarely act alone in bringing about the fermentation; the early stages call for Aspergillus, more active than others, some more stable, some more or less toxic, and in consequence limited in their applicability. But the slowly gathered results will surely afford a potent addition to the artillery of medicine.

Confusion in the Balkans

Future Developments Contain Seeds to Further Conflict Between Policies of U.S.S.R. and Anglo-Americans

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

Following on the heels of Turkey's abandonment of her neutrality has come Rumania's betrayal and the Soviet declaration of war on Bulgaria. With the succession of these sudden and unexpected turn of events in the political situation of southeastern Europe and the speedy military penetration of the anti-Axis forces on the Eastern and Western Fronts, the war in Europe has become grim and sombre. Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu, who had long labored to maintain the policy of neutrality despite Anglo-American pressure declared in his speech on August 2 in the National Assembly that Turkey had to bandon her neutrality because of the demands of the Anglo-Americans, particularly of the United States; but he did not refer to the Soviet Union. The Anglo-American press, it will be recalled, constantly made scathing attacks on Turkey while the Soviet press at first remained silent, although the organ of the Soviet Government later charged Turkey of violating her neutrality.

These two facts significantly reveal the different intentions of the Anglo-Americans and of the Soviet Union in the Balkans, although they are agreed on one point, namely, their attempt to induce the Balkan nations to leave the Axis camp and to take up arms against Germany. This is also clearly shown in the various operations of these anti-Axis nations against both Rumania and Bulgaria.

The Balkans have been the hotbed of European confusion as has been shown particularly by the case of Serbia in the First World War. The complexity of the Balkan nations is also seen in their racial composition. A portion of the population of Turkey, for instance, is of Asiatic extraction, while the Slavs dominate elsewhere in the Balkans. Greece and Rumania have also a motley population. This racial diversity is accompanied by a high degree of dissimilarity in their traditions, customs, religions and languages with the resultant mutual strife and antipathy. This complexity was further increased by the Versailles Treaty through which the re-division of the Balkan States was made without any theoretical or practical ground by the Anglo-Saxon and other nations who wished to maintain the status quo merely for the purpose of promoting their own selfish interests. Since the outbreak of the present European War, Germany has been making strenuous endeavors in order to make the Balkan nations share their responsibility in creating a new European order.

When the German operations in northern Europe began in 1940, the Soviet Union secured Bessarabia, while Hungary which had long desired to regain her lost territory of Transylvania from Rumania attained her objective under the treaty of Vienna through the good offices of Germany and Italy.

Anglo-American Machination

The Anglo-American political machination in this complicated Balkan area succeeded in detaching Rumania from the Axis camp and Marshal Ion Antonescu who was firmly determined to support the plan of creating a new European order was forced out by King Michael and his clique who replaced him by new premier, Constantine Senatescu.

As to Bulgaria, she gained her independence with the assistance of Czarist Russia back in 1908 and for this reason, although she has been entertaining much apprehension regarding Communism she has shown the warmest friendship and gratitude toward the Soviet Union. Although she declared war upon the Anglo-Americans she maintained her neutrality toward the Soviet Union in the present war. Thus, her position was most delicate and complicated. However, her position was considerably shaken up by Turkey's abandonment of her neutral policy and also by Rumania's break from the Axis group. Her new policy had been indicated by the birth of the Cabinet headed by Ivan Bagrianoff who had been on the most cordial terms with the Bulgarian King and who differed in political views from his predecessor, former Premier Dobry Bojilov. The direct cause of this political change in Bulgaria was undoubtedly the new developments in the European war situation, especially the advance of the Soviet forces in the vicinity of the Balkan area.

With the menace of war threatening the very portals of the Balkans, the nations of this region have been struggling to escape the fire and destruction of war, especially by utilizing the disagreement between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviet Union regarding the Balkan affairs. An examination of the Balkan policies of these three countries reveals that, whereas the Anglo-Americans are attempting to forestall the further penetration of Soviet power on continental Europe by means of their formation of what may be termed as "the Danube federation", the Soviet Union seems to have decided on the policy of forcing each Balkan State to join her fold either by her very military power or diplomatic persuasion and is thus determined to solve the problems of the Bosporus and of the Mediterranean Sea. Future developments of the Balkan situation probably contain the seeds of further conflict between the policies of the Anglo-Americans and of the Soviet Union.

U.S.S.R. Not Oppressed

Although Bulgaria had reiterated her policy of neutrality toward the Soviet Union and entered into peace negotiations with the Anglo-Americans, she failed to please the former and the Bagrianoff Cabinet had to resign on September 1 in favor of a leftist cabinet headed by Costor Muravieff. But this political change failed to appease the Soviet Union and Bulgaria was made to sever its relations with Germany. This step also failed to please the Kremlin which declared war on Bulgaria on September 5 and sent its troops to the Bulgarian borders. The intentions of the Soviet Union in this step is obvious. The next move that may be taken by the Anglo-Americans is worthy of special attention.

Hungary reorganized her cabinet after Rumania had dropped out of the Axis camp, Colonel-General Lakatos organizing a new cabinet on August 29. Although one of the three main policies of the Rakosi Cabinet is for the continuation of the war, Hungary's position is highly delicate. Despite the fact that Premier Lakatos has declared that Hungary's honor demands the continuation of fighting against the anti-Axis camp, the situation in which his nation finds itself at the moment is in the gravest condition since the outbreak of the present conflict. With the Soviet forces threatening her border and the increasing pressure of the Anglo-Americans, Hungary has a serious problem arising from the population in which there are 1,500,000 Jews in addition to a small but active Communist element. Thus, despite her tremendous war efforts her present condition cannot be said to be stable.

Nor is the situation in other countries such as Yugoslavakia and Greece any better. The activities of the Partisans, the positive assistance given by the British troops and the landing of the enemy paratroops have had the effect of aggravating the situation in these Balkan States. The recent advance of the Reich troops to Slovakia indicates Germany's determination to cope with the situation here. Thus, the Balkan area is likely to become the theater of a fierce battle between the German and the anti-Axis forces.

The prevailing confusion in the Balkans has resulted partly from the attitude of the Balkan nations toward the war: they have been too absorbed in the fleeting problems by which they have lost sight of the vital fundamental issues. Only the future can tell what is in store for these Balkan countries which remain as ever the powder-keg of Europe.

JEWISH-ARAB DISCORD IN PALESTINE

Satisfactory Solution to Controversy Seen Difficult During War

Part II

To the cry that more Jews should be admitted, the Arabs reply that the country cannot support the 4,000,000 immigrants the Jews ask for. According to authoritative figures Palestine has only 2,200,000 acres of productive and potentially productive farm land. You cannot get enough to eat in Palestine today; I was there, although I had money to buy what I required.

The population is now 144.5 persons per square mile as against 11.2 in Oregon, for example, and if you were to increase it to 5,500,000 by adding 4,000,000 more Jews you would have a population density greater than that of Belgium, one of the most industrialized nations in the world. Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk, assistant chief of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service who spent 15 months in making an intensive study of the soil and water problems of the Near East, was asked to comment on this report. He does not agree that Palestine is already overpopulated. He says it is potentially one of the most productive regions on earth and with irrigation and development of electric power could support an added 4,000,000 population—this without displacing a single Arab. A project to use all the waters of the Jordan for irrigation and make good the consequent loss to the Dead Sea by bringing in water from the Mediterranean—which in its 1,500-foot drop would yield tremendous power—is under study at the present time.

When this fact is pointed out to the Jews—as well as the homeland's failure to be self-supporting—they admit the facts and say that the way out now is not to go on the land but to industrialize. They point to the growth of such exports as diamonds and pharmaceutical products, to the Shemen Oil concern of Haifa and to the big potash works. However, Palestine would then be a small, highly industrialized Jewish state situated in the center of a hostile Arab world boycotting Jewish goods (Henrietta Szold, founder of Hadassah and grand old lady of Palestine, has said many times that the fatal mistake of the Jews from the very beginning of the Zionist movement was their failure to understand and to make friends with the Arabs).

Recently I went through the Palestine industrial products exhibit in Tel Aviv. It was impressive in the number of its products, but many steel, iron and other manufactures enjoy a sale only because of war-restricted commerce. In peacetime they could not compete against American or English products.

Will Return Home

Furthermore, and this is important, the Jewish Agency people fear that the skilled refugees who make many of these products will return to their native lands when the war is over. The Czech Jews were being absorbed in their nation until the war; they knew no persecutions, no bars. They look upon themselves (they told me) as Czechs, not as Jews, and are anxious to go home. The Dutch diamond cutter intends to go home to Holland. Strangely enough, scores of the German Jews want to go back to Germany. This failure to sink roots deeply applies equally to Americans; of the 5,500 American Jews in Palestine fewer than 100 have given up their American passports. The Jews in Palestine know this and fear it; it is one reason why the extremists are making their gesture now. Many leading Jews told me they feared they would lose their main argument at war's end by having no immigrants.

The recent acts of violence in Palestine committed by Jewish extremists are deplored by the Jewish leaders. While I was in Jerusalem I heard nine bomb explosions not far from my hotel. The immigration offices of the Palestine Mandate at Haifa and Tel Aviv were blown up, and two Palestine policemen were murdered.

There are three extremist groups, all illegal military organizations. There are also gangs of real outlaws. The contention is that the Arabs by raising hell in 1936 cowed the British Government into producing the White Paper, so these Jews now hope the same tactics will cow the British into reinstating immigration.

The Arabs cite the following facts: They own most of the land, including 95 per cent of the olive groves. They own 215,000 heads of cattle against the Jews' 28,000; 225,000 sheep against the Jews' 20,000; and all the pigs and camels. These figures show the Arab's stake in the land and disprove the charge that the Arab is a nomad.

As the Trans-Jordan people said bitterly, "moving the Arabs out of Palestine to let in the Jews is comparable to asking the people in Kansas to pick up and get out so that newcomers could settle on the land." The Arab has been on the land here for hundreds of years, and he will fight to death to stay on it. And it now looks as if he will have support from the surrounding Arab States (witness the hot protests to the U.S. State Department by Egypt, Iran and the rest, when some-body introduced a resolution in the Congress to back up the Zionist demand for repeal of the White Paper immigration clause).

The Arab is told that he makes no progress, and the improvement in Palestine since the Jews came is pointed out to him. He replies: The Jews have a bottomless purse. We have nothing except what we take out of our people's mouths and hearts.

My informant (a government Arab official whom I cannot name) said, "We have no outside funds. We must do things by ourselves, out of ourselves; therefore we need time. People who say we have remained static for hundreds of years forget that when we were under Turkish rule we had no sympathetic support, but were held down."

Arabs Make Progress

To show that the Arab is trying to progress and has advanced in the past 25 years of mandate, he gave me some figures. The Arab town of Nablus, for instance, has grown to 40,000 people. Between 1919 and 1942, more than 1,000 new houses, 427 shops, a hotel, a paper factory, two new modern mills and a match factory were built. Some 65,000 Arab children are in Palestine's public schools; 35,000 others in private or Christian schools. He pointed out that each year, as more Arab children were educated, teachers would be available to educate the others. He declared that the Arab is becoming socially conscious, and is giving money for orphans' schools, hospitals and trade schools.

The Jews claim that the improvements made by the Arabs is derived from the British Mandate law, the influx of Jewish money, and the stirrings of Arab nationalism that spring from jealousy of the Jews.

The Arab is enjoying a great prosperity in Palestine. But if you should withdraw the millions of dollars a year invisible import of Jewish philanthropy, and the standard of living in Palestine had to be what the country itself could support, the level would fall back precisely where it had been, no different from the rest of the Arab world. If this should happen, the question arises: Would the Arab improvements go on? Would the gradual rise in culture continue?

There are many statistics to buttress the above outline, but I see no reason to adduce them here because they would only increase but not improve the outline given. I am shipping them to you. No matter how honestly and factually the various arguments are advanced, protest will be aroused. The Zionist has a fanatic spiritual belief in a greater Palestine for Jews; but the Arab picks up the soil in his hands and says it is his and no third power in the world can take it way from him without a fight. Over here reporters and observers have distinct sympathy for both factions and complete bewilderment as to how a solution can be obtained.

The immediate problem is insoluble. The Arab world will rise if the White Paper clause on immigration is rescinded. If the clause is not rescinded the extremist groups will try violence so long as it seems to help the case. The Zionist will never consent to autonomy for Palestine while he is a minority. If the status quo be continued under the White Paper, the Arab will remain quiet; but the Zionist will say to the world that the original ideal of the Balfour Declaration of Zionism, has been thwarted and the Jewish problem remains just what it always has been.

The idea of partitioning will not work and here's why: Originally Palestine was part of a big Turkish domain that was Syria. After 1919 it was cut up into Trans-Jordan, Syria, Palestine, etc. But the whole was an economic unit just as Austria-Hungary was an economic unit. And when you separated Austria from Hungary, the breadbasket, Austria died. So too, but for outside money, would Palestine wither, because Syria and Trans-Jordan raise the food to make the whole self-supporting. A tiny Jewish state, surrounded by hatred and tariff walls, would perish.

The decision of the United States to get into the Middle East oil business by building a pipe line from Saudi Arabia also figures importantly in this affair. The pipe line will run for hundreds of miles through Arab territory, and will depend for operation upon friendly Arabs who won't put a few bombs in a pumping station. Consequently, as Jews sadly told me, the United States in its foreign policy will unquestionably do nothing to offend Arab leaders like Ibn Saud. Which means that the Arab-Jew problem will remain precisely as it is now until after the peace.

Then, if my observations are correct, the Palestine problem will die out by sheer lack of Jews who could give up their own homeland to plant themselves anew in the sterile hills of Judea.

(End)

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Anti-Axis Talks in Washington

(From The Tribune)

Another of those seasonal anti-Axis conversations purporting to demonstrate "unity" is scheduled to open soon in Washington. While the world has by now learned to see through the true motives and the anti-podal differences among the anti-Axis nations which this conversation seeks to veil, it will not be amiss for us to refresh our memory about the wires that pull the puppets in this interesting theatrical performance.

To begin with, the very idea of unity, whose existence the anti-Axis nations desire to make the world believe prevails in the ranks, is nullified by the violent contradictions which exist in the ideologies and cross-purposes for which each nation stands and because of which America, Britain, and Chungking China are such strange bed-fellows.

For the second time, the anti-Axis nations will discuss postwar problems, again (as before) to create the impression that they will have the run of this world and could just partition the booties of their international brigandage without opposition. But right in their own organization, each brigand from the very beginning has been trying to outdo the others in the establishment of his own "sphere of exploitation" dedicated to grabbing for materialistic advantages.

This can only be expected from nations grouped together by a common lust for loot, devoid of any lofty aims and engrossed with the power which money can command. Compared to theirs, the Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, upholding the high principles of human living based upon moral justice, peace, cooperation, independence for each member-nation, and co-prosperity for all, stands out like blinding sunlight compared to a flickering lamplight.

It is very plain how sadly the Philippines would fare in an anti-Axis world dominated by the spirit of loot. On the other hand she has all the chances to rediscover and re-assert herself among friendly neighbors in a sphere guided by moral justice and abundant in the things which the human spirit craves.

The more we ponder these hard truths the more powerful grows our conviction that only an East Asian victory may safeguard and perpetuate this Independence which we have won after so many centuries of painful struggling and which we are mightily building up and infusing with the flesh and blood of reality. True patriotism and the spirit of our heroes, our national welfare, our idealism, our best traditions in the past and our history counsel that we cast our lot completely and absolutely on the side of moral justice rendered possible and perpetuated by the victory of one billion East Asians.

Americans Burning Their Boat

(From the Malai Sinpo, Kuala Lumpur)

The fact that the American air force in China has begun to destroy its own airdromes, under the relentless pressure of the Imperial Japanese Forces, is of the utmost significance. These airfields have taken two years to construct and have cost the Americans millions of dollars. They were supposed to be the last word in airdromes, so fully equipped were they to meet every demand. They were scattered all over the six Chungking provinces, notably in those of southwest China, and they were to be used as bases to bomb Japanese positions in East Asia. The whole United States plan went up in smoke when the British attempt to retake Burma and reopen road communications with Chungking was completely frustrated by the Imperial Japanese Forces. It became quite apparent last year that the United States air force in China could not be utilized for any effective purpose unless its land communications could be kept free from interference. There is no doubt that the Americans have been bringing in large numbers of planes to China during the past few months, but since Chungking is unable to provide them with any kind of motive power the majority of these planes have been immobilized. That is one of the reasons why the Chungking forces in Honan and Hunan have had such little air support and why the much publicized American air force in China has been of such little use to Chungking in defending some of its key positions in two of the most important provinces under its control. Chennault evidently realizes now that there is no hope of his ever coming back and that is why he is engaged in destroying his own airfields following the retreat of his air force further into the hinterland. The Imperial Forces are steadily advancing westward and it may not be long before their spectacular victories against Chungking forces and the American air force in China have their own particular repercussions on the fighting now going on in the Indo-Burma frontier.